

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

FRIDAY

DECEMBER 21, 1917.

GERMANY'S VICTORIES ARE FRUITLESS

For the third time Germany is seeking peace through negotiation instead of by the sword. For the third time her peace offer will be rejected by the Allies.

Germany first broached the subject of peace after the conquest of Poland. It was rejected. A year ago almost to a day Germany tried again. Again there was rejection, more scornful than the first. Now, on the eve of Christmas, after a successful drive into Italy, and after the collapse of Russia, Germany is again seeking a loophole of escape for the inevitable defeat if the war goes on.

Berlin's latest move must be interpreted in the light of the last previous proposal. On December 12, 1916, the German chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, made to diplomatic representatives of neutral nations at Berlin a suggestion of peace, and simultaneously communicated it to Germany in a reichstag speech. At the same time, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey made identical proposals.

The exact terms which Germany was willing to offer never reached the public. For two weeks there was considerable diplomatic maneuvering, during which the Allies made plain that they did not believe the chancellor's statements bona fide and that they would consider no peace unless it included the evacuation of Northern France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine, complete reparation for the wrongs done there, restoration of the eastern and southern territories, and some program of disarmament, with Germany removed from possibility of further menace. The chancellor thereupon let it be known that Germany would not give out her exact proposals in view of the hostile attitude toward his original statement.

Shortly afterward this was followed by the entry of the United States into the war.

However, the chancellor in his reichstag speech had sketched the outlines of the proposed terms. They were in brief as follows:

The European map to be restored to its status quo before the war, except that Poland and Lithuania be set up as independent kingdoms.

Disposition of the Balkans to be left to the peace conference.

Central Powers to restore occupied portions of Belgium and France, in return for Germany's captured colonies.

This outline should be studied in relation to the terms of the coming German offer outlined yesterday, which are as follows:

1. The disposition of Alsace-Lorraine is to be left to a vote by plebiscite of the inhabitants of the two districts.
2. Great Britain is to pay for the German colonies which have been taken from Germany in Africa by conquest since the war began.
3. The money which Britain pays to Germany is to be used to rehabilitate Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and Northern France—those districts which have been in possession of Germany and Austria.
4. Russian provinces along the Baltic, the Black seas and Prussia are to be independent.
5. Poland is to be independent, under Austrian suzerainty.
6. The boundaries of Rumania, Montenegro and Serbia are not to be altered.
7. Turkey is to be left intact.
8. The issues of disarmament, freedom of the seas

and commerce are to be left for disposition to the peace conference.

It is evident that Germany is offering large concessions. Whether the offer is or is not bona fide, it shows Germany to be "playing out her string" very rapidly. If, after Russia has collapsed and she has won a startling victory in Italy, Germany is ready even to speak of such peace terms, the Central Powers must be approaching either exhaustion or such internal friction that Berlin fears the show of strength and confidence cannot be kept up much longer.

The suggestion that Poland shall be under Austrian suzerainty, and the further suggestion that Turkey be left intact, reveal Berlin's fear that Austria and Turkey may soon be reduced to the point of negotiating for separate peace. The British successes at Bagdad and Jerusalem must be shaking Turkish power to its foundations, and Turkey now offers a point of approach for Allied diplomacy. Austria and Hungary are quarreling over food supplies, and Berlin, it is well-known, had to come to Austria's aid on the Italian line to hold the Dual Monarchy safe through the winter.

Germany has apparently abandoned all hope of getting back her overseas colonies, and is trying to make the best bargain she can as they pass to Berlin, Portugal and Japan. And the concession as to Alsace-Lorraine is significant of this bargaining spirit in which Germany approaches the end of one year of war and the beginning of another.

The terms, of course, will be rejected if they are ever formally made, which is doubtful. The Allies demand the complete restoration of the ravished countries, and reparation for the wrong there, and Turkey must be given fitting punishment for her cruelties and oppressions, not less than for her readiness to enter the cause of Germany.

It will not do, however, to feel that if these terms are rejected, Germany will be near collapse. The very rejection will be capitalized by the public men and press of Germany to delude still longer the millions of people fed on lies about the determination of jealous enemies to crush Germany forever. The rejection will be used in an attempt to fix responsibility for further bloodshed upon the Allies. To this extent Germany will spur her weakened people on to yet more sacrifices and efforts.

Yet the Allies may derive solid satisfaction from the increasing evidences that Germany has passed the zenith of her strength and is on the downhill. The end of Germany and her associates is written plain if only the Allies hang together and put forward their maximum of strength in fullest cooperation.

And, as the end of a year of war approaches, we may derive comfort from the knowledge that Germany does not regard the Russian chaos and the Italian conquests as justifying her in standing by her previous proposals, much less asking for concessions instead of making them. Far from doing this, Germany is hunting desperately to end the war before the spring opens attacks which threaten to smash her lines and split her alliance to shreds.

dictment has brought upon him. But it must be remembered that once the grand jury has found an indictment on such a charge as this, the public is entitled to an answer to the question "Who is the third party?" and it is the obvious duty of newspapers to voice this insistent demand for complete, thorough, impartial justice.

One More Evidence of German Duplicity

The disclosures by the state department yesterday of plotting in South America by the German government add another chapter to the tale of intrigue which involved our neighbors to the south, and another proof of the ruthless, corruptive and brutally cynical character of German *Weltpolitik*.

The first revelations of von Luxburg's plotting in Argentina came as a shock to the United States, still trying to believe in the good faith of at least part of the German government. The state department from time to time has furnished additional facts backed by unquestionable evidence. The latest proof of German duplicity, while adding coals to the burning fire of indignation against Zimmermann and his fellow-liars, causes no surprise whatever.

Germany knew when France defeated the flower of her army at the Marne that she was done for, in a military way, unless she could carry through some political scheme that would harass the Allies and eventually thrust them apart. The foundations for revolt in India, for strikes and munition plots in the United States, for distrust and enmity in Latin America, for "holy wars" in Mohammedan countries, had been laid. German foreign agents were ordered to "get busy." What the Teutons could not win in fair, open fight, they hoped to win by corruption, treachery, cruelty, ruthlessness and lying faithfulness.

Uncle Sam's entry into the war released for public reading a whole volume of Germany's underhanded diplomacy. The present disclosures merely add to the fixed determination of civilized nations to purge the world of its greatest, ugliest blot—Germanism and its discredited Kultur.

Some people confuse the right of free speech with the right of free screech.

Russia has proved itself able to support several revolutions at once.

Letters OF TIMELY TOPICS

NOT AKIN TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.
Sir: In your issue of the 18th, you have an article in which the Rev. Sam Kamakala is quoted as saying that his religion is "akin to Christian Science." As the Rev. Kamakala follows the Rev. Kekipi's teachings and as Kekipi himself told me he does not claim to teach Christian Science, his followers ought to know there is nothing akin, no relationship between the two teachings.

It seems to me, that with the founder of the Hoomana Naauao church realizing that Christian Science and its teaching are not alike, the followers ought to realize and the public ought to be informed of this fact.

Sincerely,
CLARE M. KELLEY,
Christian Science Committee on Publication for the Territory of Hawaii.

CANNOT TAKE THE WAR TOO SERIOUSLY

Honolulu, Dec. 20, 1917.
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.
Sir: Although America is now fully committed to helping the Entente Allies and is vigorously assisting and carrying on her preparations, we hear occasionally words of indecision and lukewarmness that show a lack of appreciation of the seriousness of the great issues at stake.

A strong sidelight has been thrown on the situation that perhaps all have not noticed or if they have, have not given due regard to.

I refer to the statement published by General Smuts as to how the outcome of the struggle will affect Africa. General Smuts, as is well known, was a worthy antagonist of the British while under the delusion that Britain was inefficient and grasping. Having, however, learned by experience that Britain would throw her

strength into her work and was also willing to give and take fairly he has become a friend and member of the empire he one time opposed and in the present war has proved himself a splendid successful soldier.

He now enlightens the world on a point of incalculable importance. Africa, he tells us, is full of hardy men of superior physique who could be trained by tens of millions into most efficient soldiers. He appeals to the British and their allies, under any circumstances never to tolerate the militarizing of that continent. To return Germany her African colonies would (as we say) be tempting Providence. If any military-mad nation were to start training and equipping a large African army, the other nations would have to do the same and the inevitable sequence to Africa being an armed camp would be another world's war as has resulted from Europe being for years an armed camp.

European and other soldiers would be sent to reinforce the native armies and a catyvelam would result which would belittle the present "world's war" as this war belittles the campaigns of Napoleon, Caesar and others.

France can surely now be trusted to have overcome her love of military adventure. Italy has a limited desire, probably now satisfied, for expansion in the interests of emigration. Britain and the United States of America are big enough and know it, so that these allied nations may safely be trusted to apportion and regulate in the interests of peace.

It should therefore be quite easy for everyone to give their full approval and sympathy to the objects of the war, to work and give towards its success willingly and encourage those who are able to go to the front in their dangerous and arduous service.

Yours, etc., J. B.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—JOHN DREW: The shipping board is certainly keeping its promise to supply the islands with cargo carriers.

—E. D. TENNEY: Nearly everyone of us seems to be getting involved in this war in some manner or other. That is as it should be.

—FRED G. KIRCHHOFF: We are working on No. 2 reservoir and for Christmas we hope to give Nuuanu valley residents some clear water.

—CHARLEY DAVIS, deputy county attorney—The only thing I've got to give as a Christmas present is a bad cold, and I'll give that to anybody who wants it.

—JAMES W. LLOYD: As to a Christmas present, I am going to give the board of supervisors a clean balance sheet with which to begin the New Year.

—LOUIS S. CAIN: Not that I am suggesting it but, say, wouldn't it be a swell idea for the city and county go aiment to present each employ with a big turkey for Christmas?

—MALCOLM FRANKLIN: I have not had the pleasure yet of meeting Colonel H. Hathaway, Hawaii's new internal revenue collector. I am looking forward with pleasure to the occasion.

—NORMAN GEDE: I am looking forward with interest for every issue of the World's Work in which the editor of the Providence Journal is recounting how the German spy system in the United States was exposed by his publication.

—H. D. MACADAM: The plans for the sale of the thrift stamps in Hawaii are not quite complete as yet. It is going to provide an excellent method for the poor man to make a good investment, and at the same time help Uncle Sam with his savings.

—BRIG. GEN. S. I. JOHNSON: Plans are on foot to use the Punchbowl rifle range frequently this spring and next summer. It is now ready for use and the federal government keeps a caretaker on the range at all times. The headquarters building is to be finished at a small expense.

—NORMAN WATKINS: "Depend on yourself as much as possible," is what I was told by the San Francisco representative of the shipping board when I discussed nitrate and fertilizer shipments to Hawaii. This means that we are to try and charter as many vessels as are available. Fortunately, I managed to get a charter on a Japanese steamer while in San Francisco which will bring 6000 tons of nitrates here from Chili soon. If we cannot

get fertilizer, we will have to do without. The shipping board has a problem supplying us with shipping.

—ALBION F. CLARK: There is much difference of opinion as to the width of roadway which the supervisors should adopt for the new belt road. The Ad Club is taking the matter up and the road committee will report at an early date. Of course it is obvious that a rather narrow roadway can be built for less per mile, but costs less for upkeep, than a broad one.

—TOM MERLE: My attention was called to a young man in one of our local theaters last night who was so intensely (?) interested in humanity, so compassionate for the unfortunate, so war-wrecked Europe, that he didn't even stop reading a novel while Attorney Peters made a most thrilling plea for the Red Cross and its work in the future. And he sat within six feet of the speaker, too.

—F. G. KRAUSS (Maui): The need for rural insurance in our homesteading activities was shown strongly in the Haiku homesteading experience. When I started in there, I adopted the theoretically ideal plan of getting the best stock possible; paid \$600 for two good horses, and lost both of them inside of seven months because of the terrible strain they were put to on our awful roads. Still trying to carry out my plan, I bought another horse for \$350 and soon lost that too. If they could have been insured, as farm animals are insured in many other places, through the rural insurance regulations, I should not, upon the very threshold of my homesteading experience, have had such a financial setback.

VITAL STATISTICS

MARRIED.

SCHOFIELD-WEAVER—In Honolulu, December 19, 1917, Bert E. Schofield and Mrs. Emma Weaver, Pastor D. C. Peters of the Christian church officiating; witnesses—Mrs. Katherine M. Pettit and Adelaide I. Young.

REYNOLDS-WAKER—In Honolulu, December 19, 1917, Ralph Reynolds and Mrs. Olivia A. Waker, Rev. M. E. Silva of Hoomana Naauao church officiating; witnesses—Arthur C. Stuckrath and Mrs. A. C. Stuckrath.

CLUTTERBUCK-TOMPkins—In Honolulu, December 18, 1917, Reginald Mark Clutterbuck and Miss Lily Marion Emilie Tompkins, Canon William Ault of St. Andrew's cathedral officiating; witnesses—Sidney R. Jordan and Victoria R. Jordan.

DIED.

MAALEA—At the Queen's hospital, Honolulu, December 20, 1917, Ieo Maalea of King street, near Aala park, married, laborer, a native of Hanalei, Kauai, aged 32 years.

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The Newspaper bought by All Hawaii for Saturday's live news and Sunday reading.

Tomorrow will be the last chance before Christmas.

TWO more shopping days before Christmas.

Paid Publicity Serves Shoppers.

The general circulation of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin for the last five Saturdays was 8577, 9771, 8477, 8740, 8271; or a total of **43,836** An average of 8767 every Saturday.

Buried yesterday in Loch View cemetery.

KALALE—At the Queen's hospital, Honolulu, December 19, 1917, Hele pahi Kalale, of rear of Lunailo Home, widowed, laborer, a native of Hawaii, aged 47 years. Buried yesterday in Loch View cemetery.

HAO—At the Queen's hospital, Honolulu, December 19, 1917, Samuel Hao, of 236 Kukui street, a native of Auwaiohima, Hawaii, aged 36 years.

KIPU—In Honolulu, December 19, 1917, Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kipu of Kamanuwa lane, a native of this city. Body cremated.

PERSONALITIES

DONALD BLANDING, artist, has enlisted in the army and is now a member of Company I, 2nd Infantry, Fort Shafter.

RALPH S. JOHNSTONE, a deputy at the internal revenue office, who has been in charge since the death of the late John F. Haley, has resigned from government service to enter private business.

FREDERICK ZIEGLER, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ziegler of this city, and formerly associated with the insurance department of the Hawaiian Trust Co., enlisted in the quartermaster's corps, National army, at San Francisco recently, and has been sent to Jacksonville, Fla., for instruction.

Go to Thrum's for pottery.—Adv.

FRENCH RADIO STATION HEARS CONVERSATIONS OF HONOLULU AND SATVILLE

In its issue of October 15, the "Journal Officiel" of Tahiti tells that the French wireless station of Mahina, 10 kilometers northeast of Papeete, had very distinctly, though with medium intensity, the answers made by the Sayville, L. I., station to the communications sent by Pearl Harbor. The distance between Sayville and Mahina is about 5000 miles. On the other hand, the communications sent by the Pearl Harbor wireless are usually heard at Mahina, with maximum intensity, these interesting observations being made through a new receiving apparatus which is now on trial by the French government.

MRS. ELLA BAILEY DIES.

Funeral services for Mrs. Ella Bailey of 1148 South King street, who died at her home yesterday, will be held this afternoon at Williams' Undertaking parlor. Cremation will follow, after which the ashes will be sent to San Francisco for burial. The late Mrs. Bailey was born in New York City in 1833. She came to Honolulu in 1893. She leaves a sister, Mrs. Boyle, wife of Captain W. H. Boyle, U. S. N., retired.

Professor—Pat, tell me, now, what is your solution to the world problem? Pat—Well, sir, I think we should have a world democracy—with an Irishman for king!—Life.

HONOLULU REAL ESTATE.

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\$4500—Edgcomb Property, Waikehi. 6 rooms, about 50x114 ft. lot. Close to Y. W. C. A. Beach. No. 343

\$2250—Recently Built—Puunui. 6 rooms, 50x100-ft. lot. Near carline. No. 344

\$3500—Noyes Home—Kaimuki Hill. 6 rooms; 150x150-ft. lot. Corner property. No. 132

\$3900—WINSLEY HOME in Puunui. 5 rooms; lot 75x150 feet. Garage. No. 318

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